(8) West Bengal State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd. (TANTUJA), West Bengal.

(9) Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC), Karnataka.

(c) to (e) Under the strengthening of handloom organization component of the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), assistance is released with a view to making the National/State Level Handloom Organizations viable by enhancing their credit limit/working capital. In order to avail assistance for this component, the organization must first improve their viability by streamlining their business policies and rationalizing their manpower. The assistance under this component is shared equally between the Centre and the State. Assistance under this component is released in instalments, 1 st as an advance and the subsequent releases on submission of utilization certificate, progress report, release of State share to the implementing agency etc. On the basis of viable projects received from the States, the following organizations have been sanctioned assistance under this component so far:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Project Cost	Central assistance sanctioned	Central assistance released
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., AP	40.00	20.00	20.00
2	U.P. State Handloom Corporation	40.00	20.00	5.00
3.	Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd	39.50	19.75	9.88
4.	Karnataka State Handloom Corpon.	40.00	20.00	10.00

Jobs in textile sector

328. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile industry is expected to double production in 4 years and capture 15 per cent of the global textile trade

with ability to add 1.2 crore jobs in the textile sector during the next 4 years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the basis for such assumptions;

(c) whether in the backdrop of such assumptions, Government propose to reform the labour laws in the textile sector; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) The Vision Statement for the Textile Sector issued by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in August 2004, mentions that the Indian textile industry is expected to double its share in the global textile and clothing sector from the present 3% to 6% by 2010 which may lead to creation of 1.2 crore jobs, mainly for the semi-skilled and unskilled labour.

(c) and (d) Government has recognized Labour Reforms as one of the major bottlenecks for lack of growth and investment, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the textile sector, restricting the employment opportunities. Therefore, in order to create an enabling environment for the textile industry to create additional jobs, it is vital that certain flexibility in labour laws be given to the textile sector because creation of large employment opportunities is itself is a measure of labour protection. However, Government has not taken any final decision on the nature of Labour Reforms.

Development of silk industry in NER

329. SHRI T.R. ZELIANG: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the promotion and development of silk industry in NER;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) to (c) Central Silk Board a statutory organization under the Ministry of Textiles has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) for promotion and development of sericulture in collaboration with various State Sericulture Departments